Numb. 883

The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq*;

SATURDAY, September 7, 1745.

To HENRY STONECASTLE, *Esq*;

IF I remember right, it was not long after the last Talk of an *Invasion*, that you, or one of your Correspondents, gave us a Letter concerning *Fans*, which were then worn of a monstrous Size. Among the other ingenious Purposes, to which you adapted that Machine, one was, the *Blowing away* of the next Invasion, if ever another should be attempted

But unhappily, alas! for the Nation, another Scheme of throwing in upon us a *beardless Pretender*, with his Crew of *Italian Squeakers* and *French Dancing-Masters*, is already set on Foot, and no Preparations are made by my Fair Countrywomen to oppose it. As I could not but think that such of them as are your Readers would pay a great Deference to your Directions, I was struck with Wonder at this, till, upon Enquiry, I found the the Ladies had already so contracted their *Ventilators*, as to give them no Chance of *puffing* against a Squadron of Men of War. Just as if we had been no longer in *Danger*, in the midst of a desperate and unsuccessful War they have abandon'd their *Weapons*.

That about *London* indeed, the great Market of *Fashions*, any one Thing should keep in Mode a whole *Year*, I am told is not to be expected: But then Fashions do not in an Instant fly all over the united Kingdom, and I should have thought several Months requisite for them to travel 4 or 500 Miles into the *Highlands* of *Scotland*. If the Corps therefore had been a little disarm'd in these *Southern* Parts, I should have expected our *North British* Sisters at this Time amply equip'd; and it was upon them that our chief Dependance now lay against the *Foreign Armament*, which we are told brought with it a HUNDRED OR TWO of *well-dress'd young Gentlemen*. However, we are assured the Enemies are *landed*, and that they met with no Opposition.

Whether, on this Occasion, we ought to suspect the *Highland Ladies* of being concern'd in the *Conspiracy*, I will not presume to guess, as being very unwilling to throw the least Suspicion upon any Part of the Sex. But this I cannot help saying, from the Experience of all Ages, that if the *Women* are in the *Plot* against our Religion and Liberties, we are in much more Danger than we may be apt to imagine.

Leaving this *Scotish Scene* however for the present, of which we have such very uncertain Intelligence; let us consider what the *English Ladies* may yet do towards the Salvation of their Country.—Now it is agreed on all Hands, that tho' *some* Enemies are landed, they are not yet in any *considerable Number*: The Point of Policy therefore is, to keep off their *Ships* that may attempt to throw in Succours. This, in all Probability, is Mr. VERNON's Business, and the Business of all the little Squadrons that are cruising round our Island. As I doubt not but your *Fair Readers* would contribute all in their Power to this important Work, I have hit upon a Project how they may become immediately serviceable.

Our Enemies of both *France* and *Spain*, as we know by Experience of this whole War, aim chiefly in an Engagement at the *Rigging* of our Ships, that they may *board* us if they have the Advantage, or prevent our *pursuing* if they find it necessary to sheer off. From this Cause it has often happened, that when a *gallant young Captain* had otherwise disabled one, two, or more of their Vessels, and we have been inform'd must infallibly have taken them, he has found his Sails and Rigging so *miserably torn*, that he has been obliged to desist from the Pursuit. And the Sails and Rigging of a Ship, I am told, take up a great deal of Time and Trouble to repair.

My Scheme therefore is, that the Ladies shall not only contribute to the *more speedy* fitting out of Ships, which it seems has been much wanted, but that they shall shame the Enemies out of this Manner of fighting in *the Air*, and bring them to oppose Yard-Arm to Yard-Arm, Man against Man, which would almost undoubtedly secure to us the Victory on every Occasion.

Tho' the Ladies have again contracted their *Fans*, they seem rather to have enlarg'd their *Hoops*; which is the Improvement upon which I ground my Project. For instead of a great Expence of *Canvas*, with a large Number of *Ropes*, to move every Part according to Direction, I would only have several *Stages* upon each Mast, extended in the Nature of the Yards, and made shorter as they advanced higher, with proper Holds to secure from the Danger of Falling. Now upon these I would have so many *Ladies* get as the Length of each required, which would be rigging a Ship immediately. Their *Hoops*, artfully laid a little Way over each other, to make them as one continued *Sail*, would give the Wind as much Power as it has in the present Method; and then the Trouble of *Furling*, *Unfurling*, or any other Alteration required, might be sav'd by the Word of Command, after our *Sails* had been instructed, as they might in a very few Days, how to *manage themselves*.

If the Ladies had any Objection to mounting the *Shrowds* with such large Hoops, while the Men all continued *below*, I would give my Vote for having them all permitted to wear *Trowzers* of what Length and Width they thought proper.

And as I could not doubt, if they once comply'd with my Scheme, but they would endeavour to make it as *perfect* as possible; so I presume to recommend the calling in again the Assistance of the *broad Fan*, as what would certainly make this Invention more useful, for the Improvement of our *Maritime Affairs*, than any that had ever before been thought of: For if there was Occasion to hold all the Wind, it would be but spreading and elevating the *Fans*; whereas by dropping them all at the Signal, a good part of the same Wind would be *let thro'*, without the actual Removal of any one Sail. If there was Occasion for making still less Way, just as much *Sail* as was convenient, to the Quantity of *a single Hoop*, might be called for down; which I dare say is coming to a greater Nicety in this Matter, than the best of our *Sailors* can now pretend to.

It is impossible I should collect, by only cursorily passing it thro' my Thoughts, all the *Advantages* that might accrue from this Scheme: But there is one exceedingly obvious, which yet had like to have escaped me. It is, that by this Method all the Use of *Watchmen* would be entirely laid aside, because every Part of every Sail would be a *Watchwoman*. No Body can question but a better *Look-out* would be thus kept than at present, and yet the Men might be all employ'd in the Steerage or Defence of the Ship. And you will observe, Sir, that as there could be no Reason, in the Nature of the Thing, for having all the Faces *one Way*, they might be plac'd alternately to look *astern* or *abaft*; which would also give this farther Advantage to the *Ladies themselves*, that in each Range there might be *two Parties* of Conversation.

I dare not say I have met with no *Objection*, when I have mention'd this Scheme in private to some of my Friends: For they insisted upon it that rigging of a Ship, in this Manner, would be making her *too heavy* at Top. But this Objection the Poets and Wits have long ago answer'd for me, by declaring a thousand Times, in their Writings, that *Woman* is lighter than a *Feather*, or even than the *Wind* itself. There would be no Danger therefore, according to this Doctrine, except of our Sails being *blown away*. And this too vanishes before the old Proverb, which ascribes to the *Fair Sex* a great Promptitude of *holding fast*.

When I before said, that our Enemies, by this Means, would be shamed out of their present Method of *firing at the Rigging*, I built upon the *Complaisance* usually shewn by all People to the Sex: And as the *French* pique themselves peculiarly upon this Branch of *Politeness*, the Ladies will certainly be the more willing to trust to their Honour. But then they are to be excused from all *Hostilities* themselves, and have nothing expected from them but the proper *nursing of the Wind*.

If by a *random Shot* any one Part of this Rigging happen'd to be *search'd down*, I dare say the Sailors would have full Revenge upon the Enemy: But if they could perceive it was fired at *for the Purpose*, and out of mere Malice, I would answer for their giving no Quarter to either *Frenchman* or *Spaniard*.

And now, Mr. STONECASTLE, methinks I have in Idea the Picture of a *Fleet* ready to sail out of Harbour upon this Plan. The Shrowds are lin'd with Parts of the *living Sheeting*, running up after each other, and forming themselves instantly into compact Figures on their respective Stands. The *Sailors* have only to weigh Anchor, and look to the Helm, and out they merrily drive before the Wind.

The *Painting of Ships*, in which some great Masters have excell'd, would by this Means be thrown entirely into a new Taste: And as the *Engravers* are so apt to catch at every Hint that is occasionally given by our weekly Writers, I expect to see a *Copper-Plate*, at least, executed suddenly after this slight Sketch of a Design, by Way of Specimen.

If I had Time, I should carry my Thoughts farther on the Subject: But at present must only subscribe myself, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Aug. 27, 1745. And constant Reader,

QUIXOT, Junior.

From my CHAMBERS.

I Will not presume to say any thing positively of Mr. *Quixot*'s Scheme, 'till I have the Opinion of some of my *Fair Readers* upon it; because I doubt they will tell me the Gentleman himself, with a sufficient Number more of such *airy Sparks*, properly *hoop'd*, are fittest for the Execution of this *high flown Project*.

My Correspondent the *Country Vicar* having signified his Pleasure concerning his *Verses*, I should have taken this early Opportunity of complying with it, but for an Accident, whereby the Title and two first Stanzas of his Manuscript have been render'd not legible. I must beg the Favour of him therefore to supply these, that I may perform my Promise as soon as possible.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, July 8. Thamas Kouli Kan (Shah Nadir) still remains in a State of Inaction, and the Seraskier continues to encamp with our Army in the Neighbourhood of Erzerum. This General makes heavy Complaints of the Troops that have been sent to him from Europe: They have committed great Excesses on their March, Informations of which daily arrive from all the Places they have pass'd through; and the Seraskier adds, that it is impossible for him to make them observe any Discipline. Another Story worse than that is, that Oglu-Enghien persists in his Rebellion, and is advancing with his Army towards Aleppo; and 'tis fear'd, not without good Grounds, that he has an Understanding with the Bashaw of Bagdad, who set up for himself sometime ago. The Divan being willing to make the best of a bad Market, have resolv'd to grant the Sovereignty of the latter during his Life, upon Condition that he shall employ his Forces in the Grand Signor's Service.

The Porte has receiv'd another Piece of News which does not a little perplex her in the present Juncture; it is thus: The Bashaw of Bosnia having, by the Grand Signor's Orders, assembled a large Body of Troops, began his March for Asia; but as soon as he arriv'd there,

a-Capighi came to him, and deliver'd him an Order from the Grand Signor, enjoining him to give the said Capighi his own Head. The Bashaw at first shew'd a great deal of Resignation, but just when the Capighi was preparing to strike off his Head, the Bashaw told him, that he had also an Order from the Sultan, and having open'd it, added, *By this Order I am enjoin'd to lead* 'the Troops you see to fight the Enemy, and I think 'this will be more for the Monarch's Service as well as 'mine.' The Capighi, whose Order was of a posterior Date, observ'd, that the last Order of the Sovereign ought to take Place; to which the Bashaw repli'd, *Since thou art of that Opinion, thy Execution shall make it good*; and so without further Ceremony caused his Head to be cut off by one of his Soldiers. This Affair occasion'd long and warm Debates in the Divan, and at last it has been resolv'd to drop it, and leave this Bashaw at the Head of his Troops, lest severity should make him go over to the Enemy.

Vienna, Aug. 25. The Court receiv'd a few Days since a Courier from M. Penckler, the Queen's Resident at Constantinople, who writes in his Dispatches, that whatever Reports are spread in foreign Parts concerning the Dispositions of the Porte, we may rest assur'd, that the Grand Signor is far from being in a Situation to intermeddle in the Affairs of Europe: That the War with him and Thamas Kouli Kan was carried on with greater Vigour than ever; that new Levies were making in the Ottoman Provinces, in order to send Reinforcements to their Army on the Frontiers of Persia; and that they began to talk again of divers Commotions in Egypt, where the People's Discontent is kept up by Kouli Kan's Emissaries.

Hanover, Aug. 31. No sooner did the News come of the March of the Prussian Troops under the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, but the King sent Orders to several Regiments of his German Troops, that are yet in this Electorate, to march forthwith towards Hartzegerode and Gottinguen, and take Post on the Frontiers of Thuringia.

Dresden, Aug. 30. Until the Court's Manifesto in answer to the King of Prussia's is ready, the following Paragraph has been inserted by Authority in our Gazettes.

'A printed Piece has just appear'd, under the Title 'of *Manifesto of the King* (of Prussia) *against the Court of* 'Dresden, the Contents and Stile of which are such, 'that one should rather look upon it as a defaming 'Libel, than the Manifesto of one Court against ano-'ther. It seems yet doubtful in what Light this Piece 'must be consider'd; however, the Publick shall soon 'have sufficient Eclaircissements concerning the Fal-'shoods and the unmannerly Expressions with which it 'is stuffed.

Dresden, Aug. 30. The King has declar'd to the Ministers of his Allies, that notwithstanding the Invasion of the Prussians, his Majesty would persist steadily in performing his Engagements, not doubting but the Powers in League with him would forthwith furnish the Succours stipulated by the Treaty of Warsaw. The Queen of Hungary's Minister has declar'd to the King, that she will not only send him a Body of Troops, but even her whole Army, if his Majesty wants it, &c.

General Count Rutowsky, who commands the Troops that were assembled between Merseburg and Leipsick, has retir'd to Pfaffendorff near the last City, and occupies a very advantageous Camp.

Dresden, Aug. 31. The late Motions of the Armies in Bohemia have not hitherto been attended with any important Event. The Mettau is still between them, and his Prussian Majesty has Part of his Right on the West Side the Elb: It is said Prince Charles has extended his to Kralowalhota, nearer Neustadt, and that his Prussian Majesty has order'd Lieutenant-General Nassau to join him with his Corps. It is thought he must undertake something, or retreat for Want of Subsistence. There has lately been a small Skirmish, in which a Prussian Major was made Prisoner.

Dresden, Sept. 1. The King of Prussia has restor'd the Uhlans that a Detachment of his Troops had carried off, and likewise the Boats that were seiz'd on the Oder, and his Prussian Majesty declar'd at the same Time, that he had given no Orders to act in an hostile Manner; which Circumstances make some of us think, that that Prince's Designs are not levell'd at this Electorate. However, we continue to make all the necessary Dispositions for a vigorous Defence, in Case of an Attack. All our Troops that were in Bohemia, are on their March homewards except 6000 Men that are left with Prince Charles under the Command of General Polentz.

Ratisbon, Sept. 2. The Combined Army in Bohemia having passed the Adler, extends now as far as Smirschnitz along the Elb, the Town of Konigsgratz being in the Center. We hear from Munich that the Elector of Bavaria has received considerable Remittances from Hanover, and is actually putting his Troops in a Condition to march.

Berlin, Sept. 4. According to the last Letters from the King's Army in Bohemia, dated the 28th of last Month, the Enemy having made a Motion, his Majesty also resolved to alter the Position of his Army. As for the Army under the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, it encamps at Desikau on the Frontiers of Saxony.

Yesterday a Courier passed through this City, dispatched from the King's Army in Bohemia, with Orders to the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau relating to the Operations against Saxony. We have learn'd from this Courier, that Lieutenant General du Moulin had begun his March from the Army with several thousand Men, in order to make a Diversion in Lusatia; and we doubt not but that he is already in that Province, since he passed by Friedberg the 23d of last Month. The same Courier informs us that the King had called in all the Detachments of his Army, and order'd the General Officers to keep their respective Divisions in readiness to march in Order of Battle on the first Notice.

Darmstadt, Sept. 4. The French that had assembled to the Number of 20,000 Men in the Neighbourhood of Worms, have begun their March towards Mentz, with a considerable Train of Artillery, and it is very much fear'd that their Design is to lay Siege to that City, or else reduce it to Ashes by a Bombardment. It is still given out that the Prince of Conti will receive in a few Days a large Reinforcement, and then come over the Rhine again.

Francfort, Sept. 5. The Count de Hohenzollern, first Embassador of the Elector of Cologne, arriv'd here the 2d Instant. There were very warm Debates in the Conferences held a few Days ago; the Brandenbourg and Palatine Ministers assisted at them, and always protested against their Proceedings, asserting them to be contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, seeing no Notice had been taken of the Grievances of their Principals, which are founded on the Golden Bull &c. These Debates rose higher in the Conference that was held the 3d Instant, when the Embassadors of Mentz, Cologne, Triers, Saxony, Bavaria, and Hanover, propos'd and resolv'd to fix the Election of an Emperor for the 13th Instant. The Brandenbourg and Palatine Ministers did not fail to enter their Protests against this Resolution; but the other Ministers looking upon these Protests to be illegal, would not admit them. In Consequence of the said Resolution, the Burghers and the Garrison are to take on the 10th Instant the Oath requir'd on such Occasions. A Report is spread, that a considerable Body of Prussian Troops are arriv'd at Eitelfeldt, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, and situated between Thuringia, Hesse and the Dutchy of Brunswick and that they design to march up to this City.

The Grand Duke's Army continues in the Neighbourhood of Heidelberg, and within these few Days a Body of Horse and Foot has been detach'd from it, to reinforce General Sommerfeldt's Division, which still keeps near Biberich and Mosbach, to protect the Electorate of Mentz against the French Troops. The Detachment made a few Days since by the Prince of Conti has given Rise to various Reports; but the general Opinion is, that this Detachment has been sent out only to facilitate the Junction of the Reinforcement coming from Flanders to the French Army.

Francfort, Sept. 6. This Day a Proclamation was read with the usual Ceremonies, importing that the 13th Instant is the Day fix'd for the Election of an Emperor. Every Thing is ready for the Reception of the Grand Duke, who is expected here the 15th. The Elector of Mentz has order'd his Castle at Aschaffenbourg to be fitted up, to receive the Queen of Hungary in her Passage hither. Her Hungarian Majesty has resolv'd to bring the Archduke Joseph along with her

Bruges, Sept. 4. We have had no News from Nieuport these two Days, but we hear the Cannon roar from thence very distinctly.

Ostend, Sept. 4. The French batter Nieuport with great Fury, and we have just receiv'd Advice of their having carry'd Viervoet Fort Sword in Hand, whereby they are become Masters of the Sluices of the Town, which, as we apprehend, must surrender in two or three Days. Marshal Noailles arriv'd here this Day, to settle some important Affairs.

Brussels, Sept. 6. It is currently reported here, that Marshal Count Saxe will go and lay Siege to Aeth, and that a great Part of the French Army will march for the Rhine, in order to obstruct the Election of an Emperor, pursuant to the Counsel which Marshal Belleisle has given the King. ——— *Hague Gazette.*

Brussels, Sept. 6. The French are still in their Camp at Lipoo, and continue to make various Motions. It is thought they will soon decamp, in order to draw near Ninove, since they are repairing the Roads that lead to that Place. Marshal Count Saxe has sent an Express hither, to demand an Encrease of Contributions from every Village in Braban, besides what had been already agreed upon. The States of this Province have already assembled about the Matter, and we hear they have resolv'd to represent their utter Inability to comply with this Demand. The French Hussars have carried off all the Bailiffs of the Villages within six or seven Leagues round them, upon Pretence that they have not furnish'd the Forage demanded of them. Aeth is not yet invested.

This Moment we hear that the Duke of Cumberland has order'd a Body of 5000 Grenadiers to be assembled, to whom will be join'd 100 Men out of every Battalion in the Army, two Regiments of Dragoons, one of Horse, and all the Independent Companies.

Antwerp, Sept. 7. We have receiv'd Advice, that the first Column of the Hessian Troops is arriv'd in the Army of the Allies; that the rest of them were impatiently expected, and that the Body of Bavarian Hussars, which Baron Tuyl de Serooskerken is gone to fetch, will arrive in about three Weeks.

Hague, Sept. 7. This Day their High Mightinesses, upon his Britannick Majesty's Minister's Application to them for the actual March and Embarkation of the 6000 Men of Dutch Troops design'd for Scotland, immediately granted his Demand, and dispatch'd Orders to the respective Regiments composing the said Body, to repair with all possible Speed to Willemstad, where Transports are ready to receive them. They are to be commanded by Count Maurice of Nassau; and to embark by single Regiments as fast as they arrive there, without waiting the one for the other.

Hague, Sept. 10. Yesterday the Abbe de la Ville, the French Minister, deliver'd the following Memorial to the States General.

'*High and Mighty Lords,*

'All Europe knows, that ever since the Beginning of 'the present unhappy Troubles, the King constantly 'desir'd to make Peace succeed the Calamities of War. 'The Prosperity of his Majesty's Arms has not alter'd 'in his Heart those magnanimous Sentiments of Mo-'deration and Zeal for the Publick Good; and at the 'same time that the King is firmly resolv'd to perform 'with the most invariable Vigour and Perseverance, 'what he owes to the Dignity of his Crown and the 'Interest of his Allies, his Majesty is still equally dis-'posed to listen, in Concert with them, to a just and 'reasonable Reconciliation. It is to this preferable Ob-'ject that the King bends all his Resolutions and all his 'Actions. Being less affected with the Glory which the 'Success of his military Exploits procures him, than 'touch'd with the Honour of contributing to the Re-'storation of Peace, he will chearfully sacrifice, thro' 'his Greatness of Soul, for the Sake of his People and 'the Repose of Europe, the Advantages which he 'might expect from the Continuance of the War.

'You have, High and Mighty Lords, all along 'made Profession of the same pacifick Dispositions; 'and your High Mightinesses, in destinating all your 'Forces for the Assistance of the King's Enemies, al-'ways caus'd them to be preceded by the most explicit 'Declarations of your sincere Desire to see the publick 'Tranquility speedily and solidly restor'd.

'Trusting that your High Mightinesses are still in 'the same Sentiments, the King has order'd me to pro-'pose to you, in his Name, the assembling a general 'Congress, as the simplest and most natural Means to 'put an End to the Horrors of War. And, indeed, it 'is in this solemn Assembly that one may openly and 'fairly discuss the respective Rights and Pretensions of 'the Powers at War, take the proper Temperaments 'for coming to a right Understanding about reciprocal 'Grievances, fix the Terms of Reconciliation on equit-'able Principles, and terminate Hostilities which no 'human Prudence can foresee the Consequences of, if 'the Enemies of Peace can yet find out the fatal Secret 'of multiplying and perpetuating the Causes of the 'War.

'So suitable and so decent a Proposal as that of a 'Congress, is a very sensible Proof of the Candour and 'Purity of his Majesty's Views; and must necessarily

excite the Admiration, as well as unite the Suffrages of all the Powers that have no Mind to incur a real Demerit in the Eyes of the whole World, by their Opposition to so salutary a Method.

'High and Mighty Lords, a Man must be unacquainted with the great Wisdom of your Councils, and the unalterable Uprightneſs of your Intentions, to doubt of the Eagerneſs with which your High Mightineſſes will adopt an Idea that tallies so well with your Wiſhes, with the Intereſt of the Republick in particular, and the Good of all Nations in general.'

Given at the Hague, Sept. 9, 1745.

Sign'd, *The Abbe* DE LA VILLE.

Genoa, Aug. 18. Upon the Repreſentations made by this Republick to the King of Great Britain, concerning the late Behaviour of his Sea Officers, his Britannick Majeſty order'd the following Anſwer to be made: 'That those Officers had acted only in conſequence of their Inſtructions; that whatever they may do hereafter muſt be conſider'd in the ſame Light; and therefore it will be needleſs to make any new Complaints on this Head.

Leghorn, Aug. 21. The King of Sardinia's Gallies have taken two Genoeze Barks, laden with Proviſions, and we hear that the Engliſh have taken a Hambourg Ship bound from Smyrna to Marſeilles, richly laden, and carried her into Port Mahon, where the Cargo has been declar'd a legal Prize, as belonging to his Britannick Majeſty's Enemies.

Placentia, Aug. 21. Several Companies of Spaniſh and Neapolitan Troops have enter'd this City, and the Moment the Commandant of the Citadel was inform'd of it, he order'd the Garriſon to fire upon the Caſerns in which they had taken Poſt, and thereby oblig'd them to retire. The next Day Count Gage ſent a Trumpeter to the Commandant, to deſire him to fire no more upon the Town, becauſe of the Miſchiefs the Inhabitants muſt ſuffer thereby; but he made Anſwer, that he had Orders from the King, his Maſter, not to let any Enemy come into the City.

The Spaniards batter the Citadel of Tortona with great Fury ſince the 18th Inſtant. They have ſeiz'd upon Caſtel San Giovani, which is but two Miles diſtant from this City, and put a Garriſon in it: They have likewiſe ſent Detachments to Borgnuovo, Nibiano and Bobio; ſo that they are already in Poſſeſſion of almoſt all the Dutchy of Placentia, in which they raiſe large Contributions. The Auſtrians and Piedmonteze have withdrawn their beſt Effects out of the Modeneze and the Parmezan, and ſent them beyond the Po.

Venice, Aug. 28. We find by divers Letters from foreign Parts, that People have a very wrong Notion of the Diſpoſitions this Republick is in. If ſhe has thought fit to order a Body of her Troops to aſſemble in the Veronaze and form a Camp, it is not done with any Intention to take part in the preſent War, but only to ſecure her Subjects from any Inconveniencies that may happen by the Vicinity of Foreign Armies. The Republick's Maxim is to live in Peace with all the Powers of Europe, and by obſerving an exact Neutrality maintain the Tranquility and Happineſs of her Subjects.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-Town, June 15. On Monday laſt arriv'd here Capt. Pritchard, from Providence, by whom we have Advice, that ſeven Men of War from France bound for Hiſpaniola, had lately taken four Privateers fitted out from the Fourth Colonies, viz. two of Bermudas, and two of Jamaica. The two latter had but lately ſail'd from hence, and had on board a ſufficient Quantity of Ammunition, &c. to equip two other Privateers.

IRELAND.

Cork, Aug. 23. The rich Prizes at Kinſale would have ſail'd laſt Night, but were prevented by a Calm: But as the Wind this Morning is Weſterly we expect they are gone, and hope, if the Wind continues, they will be at Briſtol by To-morrow Night, from whence the Treaſure will be ſent up to London in Waggons.

Dublin, Aug. 24. Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices require and command, all Officers of his Majeſty's Forces ſerving in this Kingdom, to repair immediately to their reſpective Poſts.

Dublin, Aug. 27. All the Regiments of Horſe and Foot in this Kingdom have chang'd their Quarters; the Companies of the Royal Regiment of Scots being march'd to Drogheda, and other Sea-Ports, and began to march by Route this Morning: The other five Companies are to remain on Dublin Duty.

Yeſterday the Corporation of Brewers and Maltſters of this City met at their Hall, and unanimouſly agreed to give 2000 l. Sterling to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall, within one Year, ſeize and ſecure within this Kingdom the eldeſt Son, or any other Son of the Pretender, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 26. On Friday James Rollo of Powhouſe, Eſq; was committed Priſoner to the Caſtle.

The Honourable Magiſtrates of this City have ordain'd, that none ſhall admit Strangers to lodge in their Houſe without acquainting one of the Captains of the City Guard with the Names, Deſignations, &c. of ſuch Perſons, and that under the Penalty of five Pounds Sterling for every Offence.

Every Hour we have different and contradictory Reports, from which it is impoſſible to collect the Truth: We are however ſure that old Glenargy is actually with General Cope; and that if there appears to be any Occaſion, upwards of 2000 of the well-affected Clans are ready to join the General in Defence of the Government.

Edinburgh, Aug. 27. We are impatient for ſome News which may be depended on from the Highlands; yet little of Certainty as to the Number of the Clans in Arms has arriv'd. A Gentleman reports, they are about 1500 or 2000; that they have Money hitherto in Plenty, and talk'd big of their Deſigns; however it is thought General Cope will reach them by Thurſday next. It is ſaid poſitively they have no Cannon.

The Magiſtrates of this City were Yeſterday and this Day employ'd in ſearching the Printing-Houſes and Dwelling-Houſes of Printers and Publiſhers, in order to find ſome printed Papers, which, we hear, are entitled, *A Declaration, an Act of Regency, a Manifeſto*, &c. which we are told came up from the North.

Lawrence Craigie, of Gilgarſtoun, Eſq; is appointed one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Exchequer in Scotland, in the room of Baron Dalrymple, deceas'd.

Laſt Night Major General Blakeney arrived here from London, and immediately ſet out for the Highlands.

Extract of a Letter from Montroſe, Aug. 20.

'Some Days ago, by the Force of a violent Spout of the North Water near this Place, there appeared an Eaſt-India Ship, loaded with Brick, Oil, &c. which was loſt in the Year 1708 at the Mouth of the above Water, when four other Ships were caſt away, but their Cargoes were ſaved. This one had ſunk in the Sand, and before they who bought the Property of her when ſhe firſt ſtruck on the Bank, could get out the Cargo, ſhe ſunk ſo deep, that no Part of her ever appear'd till now. The People here are very buſy in digging her Bricks out of the Sand, and ſoon expect to come at the Oil, which will, they hope, be ſtill valuable. The Ships then caſt away on our Coaſt were called the Carraſſow Fleet, bound from Holland for the Eaſt Indies.'

COUNTRY NEWS.

Yarmouth, Aug. 30. Laſt Thurſday Joſeph Cotman, Eſq; was elected Mayor of this Corporation for the Year enſuing, without Oppoſition.

This Week a Cod Smack belonging to Harwich, with a Seafare of Fiſh on board, was taken near Cromer, on the Coaſt of Norfolk, by a ſmall Lug-ſail French Privateer, with four Guns, and ranſom'd. The Cod Smack being a Prime Sailor, would have eſcap'd the Privateer, if a Shot had not unluckily cut the Fore-ſheet, which very much exaſperated Monſieur, and he went on board with a Piſtol in his Hand, which he held to the Captain, ſwearing, if he did not ſtrike to him another Time without ſo much Trouble, he would ſhoot him through the Head. And after the Frenchman had accepted the Ranſom, he took away a new Fore-ſail, for their not behaving to him, as he ſaid, with more Complaiſance.

LONDON.

On Saturday Morning, about Four o'Clock, his Majeſty landed at Margate from his German Dominions; and having paſs'd through the City at One, amidſt the repeated Acclamations of his People, arriv'd at Kenſington-Palace about Two in the Afternoon, in good Health: On which Occaſion the Tower and Park Guns were fir'd, as were moſt of thoſe belonging to the Ships in the River, and the Evening concluded with ringing of Bells, Fireworks, Bonfires, and all other the greateſt Rejoicings ever known upon the like Occaſion; which as it ſufficiently demonſtrates the People's Joy for the early Return of his Majeſty to theſe Dominions, ſo it muſt be the greateſt Mortification to all the Enemies of him and his Family. And

On Sunday there was a numerous and ſplendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and Gentry at Kenſington, to pay their Compliments to his Majeſty on his ſafe Arrival.

The ſame Day there was a Grand Council held, when their Excellencies the Lords of the Regency ſurrender'd up their Commiſſion to his Majeſty.

On Sunday laſt the Royal Yachts came to their Moorings in the River; and 'tis ſaid when they left Holland one of the Dutch Regiments was actually embarking for Scotland.

On Saturday Night the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, arriv'd at his Houſe in the Stable-Yard at St. James's, from Hanover.

On Sunday Morning the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Yarmouth, and Baron Stainberg, Chief Secretary for Hanover, who came up the River in the Yatchts, arriv'd at Kenſington likewiſe from Hanover.

At the Requeſt of ſeveral of the Officers whoſe Conduct in the late Engagement off Toulon is to be enquir'd into, the Court Martial for that Purpoſe (which was appointed to be on the 1ſt of October next) is to be held on Monday the 23d Inſtant, on board his Majeſty's Ship the London at Chatham; and the Flag Officers and Captains, who are to compoſe the ſaid Court, are to continue the ſame daily 'till the whole is finiſh'd, beginning with the Trials of the Lieutenants, next of the Captains, and laſtly of the Flag Officers.

One of the three French China-men that was taken by Commodore Barnett, in the Eaſt-Indies, with all her Cargo, arriv'd in the Texel laſt Saturday from Batavia.

A few Days ſince Mr. Henry Cadmore, formerly an eminent Hot-preſſer in Coleman-ſtreet, who by Misfortunes fail'd and compounded with his Creditors, ſummon'd them altogether, and paid them the full of their Debts; an Inſtance of uncommon Honour and Juſtice, eſpecially in an Age like the preſent, and ſhould be handed down to Poſterity, if poſſible, for Imitation.

Laſt Week died at the Hague, on his Journey to England, Capt. Hughes, of Bligh's Regiment; he was an old and brave Officer, having been in ſeveral Campaigns under the late Duke of Marlborough.

A few Days ſince died of the Small-Pox at Finchinfield in Eſſex, Thomas Walford, Eſq; only Son and Heir of the late Thomas Walford, Eſq; of Halſtead-Hall, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County. He was juſt come of Age, and was gone to take Poſſeſſion of a fair Eſtate, which lately devolv'd to him on the Demiſe of his Father aforeſaid.

On Saturday Morning laſt, about Ten o'Clock, died Henry Barker, Eſq; at his Seat the Grove, near Chiſwick in Middleſex; he had been ſeveral Times Candidate for Member of Parliament for the ſaid County.

A few Days ago died, at his Houſe on Enfield-Chace, after a lingering Illneſs, in the 82d Year of his Age, the Hon. Lieutenant-General Franks, a Gentleman of Dutch Extraction, who came over a Captain with King William, and ſerv'd with great Bravery in all Queen Anne's Wars in Flanders under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died at his Houſe at Weſt-Ham, in the 78th Year of his Age, Walter Weſt, Eſq; he was Deputy Receiver-General of the Cuſtoms, and had been in that Office near 50 Years, but had lately reſign'd on Account of his advanc'd Age. The Bulk of his Fortune, which was very conſiderable, he has left to the Children of Abraham Wilmer, late of Bow, Eſq; deceas'd.

Monday a Bailiff's Follower, who had under his Care a Bricklayer whom he had juſt before arreſted, was met by a Preſs-Gang, who impreſs'd them both, and carried them on board a Tender at the Tower; where, on Examination, it appear'd that both had been at Sea, and therefore very fit to ſerve his Majeſty.

It is currently reported that the French are embarking a very large Body of Troops at Breſt and St. Malo, and had put on board ſome Veſſels near 20,000 Muſkets, and

a large Quantity of Military Stores, as alſo ſeveral Millions of Livres; and that there were ſeven large Men of War in Breſt ready to ſail on ſome Expedition.

It is ſtill ſaid, that the Scheme of ſinking ſome Ships at the Mouth of the Harbour of Dunkirk will be executed, under the Direction of Admiral Vernon, for which Purpoſe the Ships bought by the Government are order'd to be immediately loaded with Chalk, Limeſtone, &c.

Private Letters by Saturday's Dutch Mail adviſe, that a Ship from Canada brings an Account, that a French Eaſt-Indiaman of 350 Tons, call'd La Channante, not knowing that Cape Breton was in the Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, put in there for Convoy, and that five of her Conſorts were following her for the ſame Purpoſe, ſo that it was expected they would all of them fall into the Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh at that Place. On the Receipt of this News at Paris their Actions fell conſiderably.

We have an Account that the Privateer Brigantine, of Boſton, has taken fifteen Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape Breton, a very rich Ship from Martinico. She had on board 100 Hogſheads of Rum, with Molaſſes, Caſh, Cocoa, Indigo, and dry Goods. The Maſter inform'd Capt. Fletcher, that four Ships, under the Care of a Brigantine, were to ſail from Martinico for Louiſbourg four Days after him, whereupon ſeveral Privateers ſail'd to intercept them.

The Leviatnan, Capt. Breeding, one of the new Privateers belonging to Briſtol, has taken the Diligent, Vivres, from Bayonne to Martinico, laden with Proviſions, &c. valued at 60,000 Livres, and carry'd her into Liſbon.

There is Advice that a large French Ship, loaded with Wine, Brandy and other Goods, is taken by Capt. Collings, in the New-York Privateer, and carried into Cape Breton.

On the 25th paſt the Cruizer, Capt. John Sutherland, the St. George, Capt. Richard Medcroft, and the Fox, Capt. Richard Caſtle, three Privateers belonging to London fell in with the Revenge Privateer, of 10 Carriage Guns and 90 Men, which they took without any Reſiſtance, and ſent her into Plymouth under Convoy of the Fox. This Privateer was built at St. Malo about twelve Months ſince, and has taken 17 Sail of Veſſels in the Channel: She was eſteem'd the beſt ſailing Privateer the French ever fitted out.

There is Advice that the Sarah, Hadley, from Carolina, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into St. Malo.

And that another Ship from Carolina is taken and carried into Bayonne; but her Name is not mention'd.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Galt, Commander of the Spy Privateer, in Torbay, Aug 27.

'After a vaſt deal of bluſtering Weather, and Weſterly Winds, we got off the Wight, and took our Departure on Saturday Night laſt; on Sunday Morning, the 25th Inſtant, at Four o'Clock, fell in with Cape La Hogue, and about Five we ſpied four Sail to the Weſtward, to whom we [illegible] Mariner we could, and they thought fit to meet us, which we thought was very happy, as our Rigging was moſt miſerably ſhatter'd, eſpecially the Warren, whoſe Wheel was tore to pieces by one of her own Guns, and her Topſail-Ties being ſhot away, her Yards came down, ſo that ſhe could not keep in a proper Situation. We refitted as expeditiouſly as the Time would poſſibly admit. The Enemy made a Feint to bear down upon us, but finding we were ready to give them a ſuitable Reception, they hawl'd their Wind, and made for the Main.

'It is my Opinion they are two French Frigates, juſt come out of Port, and Siſters to the Boſcawen Privateer, and I would have acquainted Capt. Bogie what I thought of them before the Action began, if I could have come up to him in Time; but he was too far a head of me, and ſo little Wind that I could not ſpeak with him; and after the Engagement began they kept ſuch a continual Fire of their Small Arms, that we were forced to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to clear ourſelves of the Shore, which they certainly intended to run us on. We drew up in a Line, but they ſoon broke us: Their Metal were Nine Pounders.

'I am heartily ſorry to give you the melancholy 'News of Capt. Bogie's Death; about the middle of 'the Action he was ſhot in the Shoulder by a Muſket 'Ball, and as they carried him down to be dreſſed, a 'Shot took him in the Head, and kill'd him. I have 'one Man kill'd and four wounded.——Our Men be-'haved as well as could be expected from ſuch as had 'not been ſeaſon'd with this Sort of Work. The Action 'being very warm we expended a conſiderable Quanti-'ty of Powder, as we were oblig'd to fire inceſſantly, to 'prevent their boarding of us, and to get clear of the 'Land.'

From the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Durham, of the Town and County of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Wine Merchant.

Robert Fawſett, late of High Wycomb, in the County of Bucks, but now of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Coffee-man and Chapman.

Stephen Rogers, of Stratford, in the County of Eſſex, Bricklayer and Chapman.

Peter Boardman, of Bedford in the County of Lancaſter, Chapman.

William Stroud, of the Poultry, London, Haberdaſher.

This Day is publiſh'd,

For the Uſe of all tender Mothers,

(The Receipts, and Phyſicians Marks of Quantities, being in Words at Length)

A Treatiſe of the Acute Diſeaſes of INFANTS.

To which are added,

MEDICINAL OBSERVATIONS on ſeveral grievous Diſeaſes. Publiſh'd originally in Latin at the Requeſt of the accompliſh'd Dr. SYDENHAM, by the late learned WALTER HARRIS, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and Profeſſor of Surgery in the ſame.

Tranſlated into Engliſh by JOHN MARTYN, *F. R. S. Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Cambridge.*

Printed for T. Aſtley, at the Roſe in Newgate-Street.

Of whom may be had,

1. Critical Reflections upon the Emenology of Dr. FREIND. By Dr. LE TELLIER, a French Phyſician. Tranſlated into Engliſh, 8vo. Price 1s. 6d.

2. Dr. WINSLOW's Anatomical Expoſition of the Structure of the Human Body. Tranſlated from the French by GEORGE DOUGLASS, M. D. 4to.

3. Dr. LOMNIUS's Treatiſe of Fevers, and his Medicinal Obſervations. Tranſlated from the Latin by J. DALE, M. D. 8vo.

4. A new Engliſh Diſpenſatory. By J. ALLEYNE, M. D. 8vo.

BOOKS printed for AARON WARD, *at the King's-Arms in Little-Britain.*

1. THE Voyages, Dangers and Adventures of Capt. RICHARD FALCONER; containing the Cuſtom and Manners of the Indians in America, his Shipwrecks, his marrying an Indian Wife, his narrow Eſcape from the Iſland of Dominico, &c. With the Adventures of Thomas Randal, of Cork, Pilot, with his Shipwrecks, being the only Man that eſcaped being taken by the Indians of Virginia, &c. The 3d Edition corrected. Price 2s. 6d.

2. The Ceremony-Monger, his Character. In ten Chapters. 1. Of Bowing to the Altar. 2. Of Implicit Faith. 3. Of Reading Dons. 4. Of reading alternately Athanaſius's Creed, &c. 5. Of Bowing to the Name of Jeſu. 6. Of unlighted Candles on the Altar. In the Concluſion. 1. Of Stretties in Baptiſm. 2. Of Eſcapes in the Common Prayer. 3. Of Biſhops. 4. Of Ordination. Of the Nature of a Libel, and Scandalum Magnatum. And, in the Concluſion, hinting at ſome Mathematical Untruths, and what Biſhops were, are, and ſhould be. By the late E. Hickeringill, Rector of the Rectory of All-Saints, in Colcheſter. Price 1s. 6d.

Where may be had, juſt publiſh'd, the 3d Edition, Price 1s.

(*Serving the Purpoſes of an* Engliſh Dictionary, *for young Perſons, better than any other Book extant, with Accents to each Word for their better Direction in pronouncing them; being a moſt uſeful Book to be had in all Families as well as Schools*)

The ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR: Being a new Method of teaching Children and adult Perſons to read, write, and underſtand the Engliſh Tongue in leſs Time, and with greater Eaſe, than has hitherto been taught. Containing an Alphabetical Collection of the moſt uſeful, proper, and elegant Words, divided into Syllables, and accented, together with a ſhort and eaſy Explication of each Word thereunto annexed. To which are prefix'd, a new Table of Monoſyllables, the Uſe of Capitals, Stops, and Marks in Writing, a large Number of Abbreviations and Diſtinctions of Words, and many other Orthographical Rules and Obſervations. By Henry Boad, Writing-Maſter at Colcheſter. Reviſed and Corrected by the Author.

——YOUTH *ſet right at firſt, with Eaſe go on,*
And each New Talk *is with* New Pleaſure *done;*
But if neglected 'till they grow in Years,
And each fond Mother *her* dear Darling *ſpares,*
Error becomes habitual; and you'll find,
'Tis then hard Labour to reform the Mind.

This Day is publiſh'd, Price 1s. 6d.

The ELEVENTH EDITION, *with large Additions and Improvements, of*

THE Compleat PARISH OFFICER.

CONTAINING,

I. The Authority and Proceedings of High Conſtables, Petty Conſtables, Headboroughs and Tithingmen, in every Branch of their Duties, purſuant to Acts of Parliament: With the High Conſtables Precepts, Preſentments, Warrants, &c.

II. Of Churchwardens, how choſen, their Buſineſs in repairing of Churches, Bells, &c. and aſſigning of Seats; the Manner of paſſing their Accounts, and the Laws concerning the Church in all Caſes; and an Abſtract of the Act for building Fifty new Churches in London and Weſtminſter: Alſo of Sidemen, and their Duty; and Veſtrymen, &c.

III. Of Overſeers of the Poor, and their Office; their Power in Relieving, Employing and Settling, &c. of poor Perſons; the Laws relating to the Poor, and Settlements, and the Statutes concerning Maſters and Servants.

IV. Of Surveyors of the Highways and Scavengers, how elected, their Buſineſs in mending the Ways, &c. and the Duty of others, with the Methods of Taxation, and Laws of the Highways.

Together with the Statutes relating to Hackney Coaches and Chairs, Watermen, &c.

To which is added,

The Office of Conſtables, written by Sir FRANCIS BACON, Knt. in the Year 1610, declaring what Power they have, and how they ought to be cheriſh'd in their Office.

Printed for S. Birt, at the Bible and Ball in Ave-Mary-Lane.

BOOKS of VOYAGES *and* TRAVELS, *Printed for* DAN. BROWNE, *at the* Black Swan *without* Temple-Bar.

1. TRAVELS into Muſcovy, Perſia, and Part of the Eaſt-Indies: Containing an accurate Deſcription of whatever is moſt remarkable in thoſe Countries. Embelliſh'd with above 320 Copper Plates. By M. Cornelius Le Bruyn. Tranſlated from the Original French, in 2 Vol. Folio.

2. A VOYAGE to the Iſlands *Madera, Barbadoes, Nieves, St. Chriſtopher's*, and JAMAICA, with the NATURAL HISTORY of the Herbs and Trees, four-footed Beaſts, Fiſhes, Birds, Inſects, Reptiles, &c. of the laſt of theſe Iſlands.

To which is prefix'd,

An *Introduction*, wherein is an Account of the Inhabitants, Air, Waters, Diſeaſes, Trade, &c. of that Place, with ſome Relations concerning the Neighbouring Continent and Iſlands of America. Illuſtrated with the Figures of the Things deſcrib'd, which have not been heretofore engrav'd, in large *Copper-Plates*, as big as the Life. In 2 Vols. Folio. By Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

3. A Voyage to Cadiz; which was caſtrated out of Hackluit's Collection of Voyages, by the Order of Queen Elizabeth.

4. A Voyage to the South Seas, and round the World, perform'd in the Years 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, by the Ships Duke and Dutcheſs of Briſtol. Containing a Journal of all memorable Tranſactions during the ſaid Voyage; the Winds, Currents, and Variation of the Compaſs; the taking of the Towns of Puna and Guayaquil, and ſeveral Prizes, one of which a rich Acapulco Ship. A Deſcription of the American Coaſts, from Tierra del Fuego in the South, to California in the North, (from the Coaſting-Pilot. A Spaniſh Manuſcript.) Wherein an Account is given of Mr. Alexander Selkirk, his Manner of living and taming ſome wild Beaſts, during the four Years and four Months he lived upon the uninhabited Iſland of Juan Fernandes. Illuſtrated with Cuts and Maps. In 2 Vols. By Capt. Edward Cooke.

5. A Journey through the Auſtrian Netherlands, containing the Modern Hiſtory and Deſcription of all the Provinces, Towns, Caſtles, Palaces, &c. of that fruitful populous Country, ſo long the Scene of Wars and dreadful Ravages, till it was by the Treaty of Utrecht yielded to the Emperor of Germany; with an Account of all the remarkable Battles and Sieges taken from the moſt authentick Narrations, to which is prefix'd an Introduction containing the Ancient Hiſtory of the whole 17 Provinces. The 2d Edition.

6. A Tour through the whole Iſland of Great Britain, divided into Circuits or Journeys. Giving a particular and entertaining Account of whatever is curious and worth Obſervation, Viz.

I. A Deſcription of the Principal Cities and Towns, their Situation, Government, and Commerce.

II. The Cuſtoms, Manners, Exerciſes, Diverſions, and Employment of the People.

III. The Produce and Improvement of the Lands, the Trade, and Manufactures.

IV. The Sea Ports and Fortifications, the Courſe of Rivers, and the Inland Navigation.

V. The Publick Edifices, Seats, and Palaces of the Nobility and Gentry.

VI. The Iſles of Wight, Portland, Jerſey, Guernſey, and the other Engliſh and Scotiſh Iſles of moſt Note.

Interſperſed with uſeful Obſervations. Particularly fitted for the Peruſal of ſuch as deſire to travel over the Iſland, by a Gentleman. The 3d Edition. With very great Additions, Improvements, and Corrections; which bring it down to the Year 1742. In Four Volumes. With a copious Index to each Volume.

7. A Voyage to Arabia the Happy, by the way of the Eaſtern Ocean and the Streights of the Red-Sea, perform'd by the French in the firſt Time, 1708, 9, and 10; together with a Particular Relation of a Journey from the Port of Mocca to the Court of the King of Yemen in the 2d Expedition, 1711, 12, and 13.

LONDON: Printed by J. MERES, in the *Old Baily*, near *Ludgate*; where Letters to the Author, and Advertiſements are taken in.